App. F. IX-4

Previous References.

W·96-42-647

Later References.

1942-3
(War)

File No. 96-42
Serial Nos. 8 to 12

P58

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. Five

Part B for July 1943

SUBJECT

Report on the A.R.P. Organisation at Madras by the Officers deputed from Bangalore of A.R.P.

7/8/1943.

Report on the ARP Organisation at Mes
& the Offices deputed from B'lore
2203 W 1950 Sr. ARP.

General and Revenue Secretariat — War File No. 96—42 of 1942.—3 [App. F. III—2

Serial No. (8)

From The ARP Officer Bcly
ARP 408/42-43 dt 9th Jan 43 enclosing for
information a copy of the report
dated 4 the ARP Officer of Bcly
on the ARP Organisation at Messrs
Submd for perusal.

The
6/1

Dy Secy)

CHIEF SECRETARY
19 JAN. 1943
GOVT. OF MYSORE

RS 4/1 Sec

For perusal. It is for the
D.G.P & the A.R.P Controller to consider the
feasibility of the suggestions made & to take
such steps as may be necessary to the
extent feasible.

Law Minister)

The
2/2/43

Edn Minister)

The
3/2/43

The

6.2.43

The

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION
Date 5/2/43
No. 3813

Submd for orders whether a letter be addressed
on the above lines may issue

RS 8/2 Sec

This does not seem to be
necessary

The

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 04155—GPB—55,000—23-10-41

ARP Organisation at Madras.

Report by Mr B M Mathura Rao Divisional Warden

Continuation Sheet. War File No. 96-42 / Current No. of 1942-3 Page.

(9)

From The ARP officer Bangalore
ARP.40(42)40 d 12th Jan.43 enclosing for information a copy of report made by Dr Mathura Rao. Divl Warden on the ARP Organisation at Madras.

Messrs CB Shankara Iyer & BN Srihariharan. Assistants to the ARP officer with the three Divisional Wardens of Bangalore city were deputed to Madras to study the ARP organisation. The report of the above assistants on the ARP organisation at Madras was submitted to the Chief Secretary for perusal on 19th Jan.43. The perusal report of Dr. Mathura Rao is submitted for perusal.

(Secretary (Civil Defence) page)

PS 25/1

Minister (C.D.)

For perusal

Law Minister)

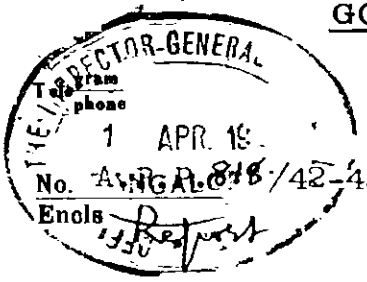
26/1

CHIEF SECRETARY 4522 25 JAN 19 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

C. F. No. 46]

~~W 96 42 8~~ Ac 2944/42

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE



W.96-42-10 **OFFICE OF** 2907/W

the A.R.P. Officer,

Bangalore City.

Date. 1st April, 1943.

6

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Through: The Inspector General of Police in Mysore, B'lore.

Sir,

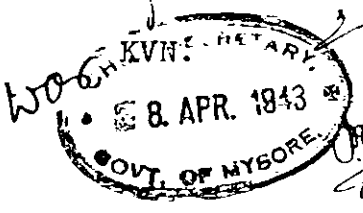
I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government the report of Assistant Surgeon, attached to the A.R.P. Headquarters, Bangalore City, on his visit to Madras on deputation to study the Casualty Service of A.R.P. Organisation there.

Forwarded with Compliments

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Police.

A.R.P. Officer,
Bangalore City.
1/4/43



W.O.Ch. Subd for perusal.
9.4.43
Sec.

Vide suggestions & proposals made

be considered & orders of Govt. may then be sent to be given in due course. The Asst. Officer may send a copy to the Surgeon Surgeon also

for perusal

11-4-43

8962 War SECRETARY. 10 APR. 1943 GOVT. OF MYSORE.

DEWAN'S OFFICE 14. APR. 1943 NO. 7976

Dewan

WD 1140—GPB—50,000—5-11-42

WD 17/4/43 15/4/43

Reports on A.R.P. organisation
problems

290/84/W

War File No. 96-42 of 1942-3. Page.
Current No.

Continuation Sheet.

Should for orders if the papers
may be filed in view of the
changed conditions & reduction
in responsibilities now placed there
Sec 19/4 Please dispose also
so that if necessary papers
may be sent to the 19/4

Subd circ a draft to C.S.P.
L.L. 19/4

RS 9/4 Sec

(11) Issued 3991/W & 19th April 40 to C.S.P
3992/W A.R.P. Upper Bldg

(12) From The A.R.P. Upper Bldg
A.R.P. 815/42-40 & 5th April 40 forg for information a
report as to Chief Water Engineer City on his visit
to Mysore to study the A.R.P. organisation there.

Subd for perusal. The Chief Water
Bldg City has visited Mysore only last month

RS 9/7 Sec

L 9/7

Min Edn

WO 10/7/43

L 11/7

WO 12/7/43

MINISTER
EDUCATION
Date 10.7.1943
No. 167
12 JUL 1943
GOVT OF MYSORE

C. F. No. 46]

W. 96-42-8

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

2203 W.

Tele gram / phone

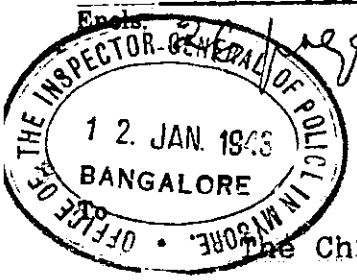
OFFICE OF

the A.R.P. Officer,

Bangalore City.

No. A.R.P.408/42-43.

Encls. 2 Pages

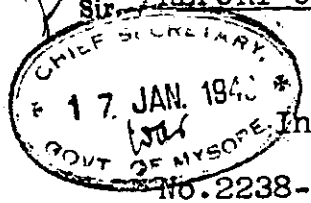


Date 9th January, 1943.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Through: The Inspector General of Police in Mysore, B'lore.

Sir, REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT A.R.P. OFFICERS OF BANGALORE CITY ON THE A.R.P. ORGANISATION AT MADRAS.



In inviting kind reference to Government Order No.2238-40/W dated 19-11-1942, directing the deputation of Messrs. C.B.Shankara Iyer and B.N. Sri Harshan, Assistant A.R.P. Officers of Bangalore City to Madras, I have the honour to enclose for information of Government, a copy of the report submitted by them on the A.R.P. Organisation at Madras.

Ac. 1676/42-3.

Forwarded with Compliments

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Police.

15-1-43.

A.R.P. Officer,
Bangalore City.

KVN.

9/1/43

BRIEF REPORT ON THE VISIT TO MADRAS TO STUDY THE A.R.P. ORGANISATION, BY MESSRS. C.B. SHANKARA IYER, ASSISTANT A.R.P. CONTROLLER AND B.N. SRI HARSHAN, ASSISTANT TO THE SPECIAL A.R.P. OFFICER.

.....

Duration of Visit:- 19-12-1942 to 26-12-1942 (Both days inclusive).

CONTROL & REPORT CENTRES:

For purposes of A.R.P. administrative convenience, the City of Madras with an area of about 45 Square Miles, is divided into 3 areas, viz., North-East, North-West and South, taking advantage of the geographical divisions of the City into two parts by the River Coom, which flows across the City from West to East.

In each of these areas, a Report Centre is located, almost in the Centre of each area. To each Report Centre is allotted certain number of Depots, Fire-fighting Stations, First-Aid Posts and Hospitals situated in the area, so as to work as a self-contained Unit, even in the possibility of the bridges across the Coom and the Buckingham Canal being blown off either by an Air Raid or destroyed as a measure of Military statigy. In addition to these three Report Centres, there is the Central Control Centre, where the A.R.P. Controller along with the heads of the several Essential Services keep in close touch through telephonic communication with the situation in different parts of the City when air-raid takes place, by obtaining reports from the Report Centres.

The Control Centre and two of the Report Centres are located in Government buildings and the third one in a rented building. These are made blast and splinter proof by the construction of protective walls. Each Report Centre is placed under the control of an officer in charge, who directs the movements of the services from the Depots to the scenes of the incidents occurring within the jurisdiction of the Centre. Sufficient number of Telephonists for attending to "IN" and "OUT" messages have been appointed on paid basis and they work in shifts which is so arranged that the Report and Control Centres are always manned with the requisite strength of personnel through out the 24 hours. The personnel of the Centres are lodged and boarded in convenient buildings situated

situated close to the Centres in order that the Staff can report for duty at a moment's notice.

The Report and Control Centres are equipped with sufficient number of telephones both for "IN" & "OUT" services, so that no delay takes place either for receiving "IN" or despatching "OUT" messages. Advantage of the type of telephonic system available in the City is taken of whereby if any of the "IN" 'Phone in the Centre is engaged, the message can automatically be received in the next 'phone and further action taken on it by the Officer-in-Charge of the Report Centre.

Any reinforcement that may be required by anyone Centre from another Centre in an emergency is arranged through the Central Control Centre, tally of the movements being kept both at the concerned "Report Centres" and the "Control Centre".

The personnel of the "Centres" are kept in an efficient state of training by frequent "Dummy" exercises and practices in the Report Centre area. In "Dummy" exercises, the telephonists, frequently practise the art of quickly and correctly receiving "IN" and transmitting "OUT" messages and to familiarise themselves with the A.R.P. codal abbreviations. All the Centres have "Message Superintendents" whose duty is to see to the correctness of the messages received "IN" and despatched "OUT" of the Centres. He gives the serial number to the "IN" and "OUT" messages and also sees that the "CHART" writer gives the correct Incident Number to the Air-raid damage reports received in the Centre. All the messages are written in Block letters to avoid incorrect receipt and transmission of messages. The Report Centres report at frequent intervals to the "Central Control Centre" the state of affairs in the area and the movement of the vehicles from and the available strength in each of the Depots attached to it, as each incident is reported to the Report Centre and action is taken there-on.

Large scale maps of the City are provided to the Centres,

wherein the position of the incidents, as reported in the air-raid damage reports, are marked by the plotting clerk.

The entire communication system in the City is placed under the charge of the "Communication Officer", who is an assistant to the A.R.P. Controller. The Communication Officer is responsible for the efficient working of the Centres and maintenance of the pitch of efficiency of the personnel by frequent exercises and practices.

WARDENS' SERVICE:

At the head of the "Wardens" Service, there is a Chief Warden assisted by 3 Assistant Chief Wardens. All these officers are appointed on the paid basis. Each assistant is in charge of one Report Centre area. The assistants, under the guidance of the A.R.P. Controller and the Chief Warden, look to the proper administration and working of the Divisional Offices and the Messes attached to them, of the Sector Posts, enrolment of the personnel into the Wardens Service, their training according to the training programme fixed by the Training Officer, discipline, physical training, Recreation etc. They periodically inspect the Divisional Offices and Posts in their area and submit their notes of inspection to the A.R.P. Controller through the Chief Warden. The Divisional Wardens, to whom a copy of the inspection notes are given, should record the action taken or the several points of observation and submit their reports to the Headquarters. In fact the Assistant Chief Wardens are responsible for the efficient working of the A.R.P. Wardens in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

The City which is primarily divided into 3 zones or areas, is further sub-divided into 24 divisions, each division being given a letter of the English alphabet. Each Division is in charge of a Divisional Warden, who is appointed on Voluntary basis. The Divisional Offices are located in rented buildings, in which the Divisional Mess is also located. The Divisional Wardens are assisted by Paid Staff Officers, who are directly in charge of the

the office work, Mess arrangement and management, maintenance of accounts etc. The paid Staff Officers are paid Rs.120/- a month and are always available in the Divisional Office. Each Division is further sub-divided into areas, each area having sufficient number of Sector Posts, depending on the density of population, importance of the locality and other local conditions and considerations. There are in all 395 Sector Posts in the City. These Sector Posts are manned by Paid Wardens, who are called "Staff Wardens". On an average, there are 6 Paid Wardens in each Sector Post, in addition to 2 paid Messengers, exclusive of the voluntary Wardens. The Wardens are appointed on the basis of one Warden for every 500 of the population laid down by the Government of India.

The strength of the Wardens' Service as it stood on 31st December 1942, is as follows:-

particulars.	Sanctioned Strength.	Existing Strength.
Voluntary Wardens.	3,600	1,416
Paid "	2,400	2,052
Voluntary Messengers.	-	103
Paid. "	1,226	1,102

It may be seen from the above that for the City of Madras having an area of about 45 Sq. Miles and a population of 7½ lakhs, there are only 3,468 Wardens, both Voluntary and Paid as against the sanctioned strength of 6,000 and 1,205 Messengers, as against the sanctioned strength of 1,226. Comparing this, with the recruitment of 3,466 Wardens that has been made in the City of Bangalore, it is obvious, that such a large number of Wardens in the city is unnecessary and a reduction in the strength of the personnel is indicated.

It may also be observed from the figures noted above, that the A.R.P. authorities in Madras are not ~~been on~~ enrolling Wardens on the Voluntary basis, though the existing strength is less than 50% of the sanctioned strength, while the enrolment

enrolment of the paid wardens, has almost approached the sanctioned strength. This, as explained by the concerned authorities, is due to sufficient reliance being not placed on the Voluntary Wardens about their sticking to their Posts and duties in the event of an air-raid. This opinion may perhaps be due to large scale resignations tendered by the Voluntary Wardens during the scare in April last and also perhaps for the reason that a Voluntary Warden cannot spare himself for the intensive ~~of~~ training given to the Paid Wardens, which ~~xxxifixd~~ occupies major part of each day. As a matter of fact, training in the several spheres of A.R.P. forms the daily routine programme of a Wardens' life, in addition to daily physical training and drill. The physical training and drill is given by Instructors who have had U.T.C. Training. This enables proper maintenance of discipline and smart turn-out of the personnel.

The Staff Wardens and Messengers are paid Rs.30/- per mensem, and are given 3 sets of uniforms per year. The uniform consists of the following:-

1. Forage cap.
2. Majri cloth shirt.
3. Blue Drill short.
4. Shoulder straps (one pair)
5. Shoulder badges (do.)
6. Grey cotton hoses.
7. Shoes.
8. Buckles.

The total cost per uniform on an average works out to Rs.13/-. In addition to these, arrangements are made by Government for the Messing of the Paid Wardens, not exceeding Rs.10/- per head per month. The feeding consists of one light breakfast in the morning and two meals. Tea is served FREE in the Noon by Tea Canteens, organised by the Indian Tea Expansion Board, The Board has arranged a number of vehicles of their own for this purpose, petrol being supplied by the A.R.P. organisation. If the messing charges of any individual exceeds Rs.10/- in any month, the extra cost is ~~donated~~ deducted from the pay of the individual. Messing of all the Paid Wardens in the Mess is essential. If any individual unauthorisedly fails to take his food on any day, a sum of annas 3 is ~~donated~~ deducted

deducted
~~donated~~ for the day out of his pay and further disciplinary action is taken against the individual for such repeated defaults.

A minimum literary qualification of S.S.L.C. standard, for the Warden and Middle School certificate for the Messenger is insisted while recruiting. Age limit is kept above 18, and War injuries Scheme is applicable to all the members of the Wardens' Service. Certain standard of physical fitness is insisted upon. While recruiting the personnel for the Messengers' Service, only owners of Cycles, who execute an agreement to place their cycles at the exclusive service of the A.R.P. and maintain the cycles in good condition are enrolled. No extra allowance for the maintenance of the cycles are paid, as the pay is deemed sufficient to meet the cost of the maintenance of the cycles also. This arrangement ~~obviously~~ obviates the need of purchasing the cycles by the Government at a heavy cost and incur any expenditure for ~~their~~ their proper maintenance.

The Sector Posts are mostly located in rented buildings most of which are rendered blast and splinter proof. The following are the equipment given to each Sector Post:-

1) 4 Stirrup Pumps with 4 buckets.
2) One First Aid Box.
3) One set Incident Officer's marking.
4) One Megaphone.
5) Eyeshields.
6) A small axe, with carrier ~~and~~belt.
7) 1 Dietz Lantern (Ordinary)
8) 1 " " with blue glass.
9) Helmets.
10) Torches.
11) Furniture.
12) Night implements for Rescue work.

All the equipment are kept in trim condition and neatly arranged in the Post so as to be readily available to the personnel in an emergency to rush out to their allotted places of duty on receipt of the Warning. Periodical inspection of the equipments as to their condition are made by the Divisional Wardens and other A.R.P. Officers. The Senior Staff Warden is held responsible for the proper maintenance of the equipments, maintenance of duty rosters, log book, maintenance of records and collection of statistical information called for by the authorities.

TRAINING ARRANGEMENTS: (Provincial Training School & Wardens' Training Centres)

There is a Provincial Training School located in St. Ebba's Girls' High School. This is in charge of a Commandant, who is a retired I.E.S. Officer. He is assisted by a number of Class I Instructors who underwent the training in Calcutta. This School trains Class III Instructors, sent from the several places in the Presidency as also from the Madras City. Intensive course of training is given to the nominees at the end of which examinations are held. Certificates are given to the successful candidates. The training consists of both theory and practical. Latest informations on A.R.P. and its several branches are imparted. Periodical Refresher Courses are arranged to which the trained Class III Instructors are deputed to refresh their knowledge. A scheme for giving training in the method of detecting Un-exploded bombs and the precautionery measures to be taken is under preparation for obtaining sanction of Government.

To ensure co-ordination between the Police and the A.R.P. personnel during an air-raid, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police are deputed to undergo the Class III Instructors training, so that they in their turn can train the Police Constables and other Police Officers in A.R.P. work. Such training of the Police Officers in our State is desirable to ensure co-ordination between the Police and the A.R.P.

In addition to the training of Class III Instructors, classes

Classes are held to train "Incident Officers" to take charge of incidents after an air raid. To this Course, only men of personality, intelligence, ability to marshall the available services on the spot and direct the course of operations in a capable, and intelligent manner are selected. After the successful training in all the branches of A.R.P., these incident officers are attached to the several Report Centres, who will proceed to the scene of incident as per the orders of the Officer-in-Charge of the Report Centre..

In addition to the Provincial Training School, where Class III Instructors are trained, the A.R.P. Authorites of the City have established three Centres in the City for training the A.R.P. Wardens. These training centres and the staff attached to them are under the control and work under the directions of the "Training Officer", who is an Assistant to the A.R.P. Controller. The programme of training, both for the Basic and the advanced course is issued in advance for the following month by the Training Officer and it is the responsibility of the Divisional Wardens to send the Wardens from the several Sector Posts to undergo the training. It may be stated that it has been made imperative that each Warden, whether Paid or Voluntary shall undergo the training as per the programme laid out and no default in ~~their~~ this respect is countenanced. The programme of training is of an intensive nature and covers all the branches of A.R.P.

The scheme of training consists of the following:-

1) Basic A.R.P. Training which includes First Aid.
2) Second stage of individual training.(Advanced Course)
3) Team Training.
4) Course in Un-exploded Bomb and personal protection against High Explosives.
5) I.B. Training.
6) Tactical exercises ~~in the~~ miniature models.
7) Dummy exercises.
8) First Aid training, full courses for Wardens and short courses for Messengers and Depot Personnel.
9) Rescue Training.

It is apparent from the above that the training given to the Wardens is not only intensive but also comprehensive and knowledge

knowledge of First-Aid by everyone, including a Messenger is made compulsory.

As already stated above, the training of Wardens at the different Centres is undertaken by Class IIIInstructors, except first-aid, which is taught by medical men. There are 35 Class III Instructors for the City, whose work is to train and to go on training the Wardens day in and day out till the maximum standard of efficiency, both individually and as a team, is achieved. The Instructors are paid from Rs.50/- to Rs.70/- per month and they also teach physical training and drill.

The divisional office maintains a training index card for each Warden, wherein is noted the training in the several branches of the A.R.P., underwent by the Warden and the date of undergoing the training is noted. This is always maintained up-to-date. The maintenance of such training index cards, enables the Divisional Wardens to select their men from the several Sector Posts in their respective Divisions, either to undergo the refresher course or the specialised training in any particular branch of A.R.P. work, particularly in message writing and I.B. Control. The progress of training of the Wardens is carefully reviewed periodically to verify that no warden escapes training in any branch of the A.R.P. work.

In addition to the basic and advanced training in general A.R.P. work, each Warden is made to undergo a course in Rescue work, at the Central Rescue Camp,(Moplah Camp) where he is trained in the several methods of Rescue work. Therefore, every Warden is made to be a "Jack of all arts" so that he individually and as a member of a team, undertake any work to tackle an incident and save lives and property in the event of an air raid and not feel helpless and wait for the arrival of the essential specialised services, which sometimes may not be able to come in time at all.

MOBILE RESERVE UNIT:

In addition to the Wardens, a mobile Reserve Unit consisting of about 200 men are being built up. The personnel of the Unit have been selected with care with regard to their educa-

education and physical fitness. They are given very intensive training in all the branches of A.R.P. work, so that they can replace any personnel of any service in any area. The unit is lodged and boarded at two training Centres so that they are available at any moment. 60 men are being trained at a time.

The conclusion that one apparently comes to after going carefully through the training programme and efforts made to train an efficient band of A.R.P. workers, is that "there cannot be too-much of training".

It is very desirable that a good number of persons, selected with care and who are found to be capable of giving training in an efficient manner, are sent to be trained as Class III Instructors, so that an intensive programme of training on the lines laid out in Madras, may be adopted with advantage in the State. Also, the Class III Instructors, attached to the A.R.P., be sent to undergo the Refresher Course which is found to be desirable and very necessary. The Class III Instructors also take part during the practices and advise the Wardens in the correct methods of sending express messages and air raid damage reports to the Report Centres, blocking off roads, marshalling of vehicles, arrangemen for treating and loading grounds etc., so that the practices are also made use of as instructive classes at the scenes of incidents.

HOUSE FIRE FIGHTING PARTIES:

These are also under the control of the Chief Warden. In addition to the Stirrup Pumps kept in the Warden's Post to be operated by the Wardens, the co-operation of the residents is also taken, to have as large a number of stirrup pump parties as possible, to combat against fires caused by Incendiary Bombs. At every 220 yards, a house is selected and with the consent and co-operation of the inmates, 4 stirrup pumps and 6 buckets are kept for use in an emergency. The letters "S.P." (Stirrup Pump) are prominently marked either on the gate pillars (if present) or

or on the building. The house holder is made responsible for the safety of the equipments. The staff Wardens frequently inspect these for their proper condition, viz., oiling, greasing etc.

The Staff Wardens and if necessary the Instructor, train the house-holders in their area in the methods of tackling small fires with the pumps, the training being given at any time of the day convenient to the house holders. Certain amount of propaganda is also done by the Wardens to request the house-holders to spare the services of able-bodied men to form the Stirrup Pump parties. It is learnt that the response has been satisfactory. So far, 1,500 House Fire-fighting parties have been organised.

It may be mentioned that larger the number of House-fire-fighting parties that we organise in the City, particularly in the vulnerable parts of the City viz. the town proper, the greater wil be the means of preventing ravages by fire. The local Wardens, with the help and co-operation of the residents, who should also be trained to handle stirrup pumps and tackle fires, can put out fires in the initial stages immediately they are detected and prevent it from developing into a large conflagaration. The arrangement made in the City of Madras may be adopted in the City with advantage.

DEPOTS:

There are 14 Combined Depots in all and of these only 12 ar functioning. There are four Combined Depots for each Report Centre. Out of the 12 Depots, 9 have been recently constructed with R.C. roof and brick in cement mortar walls at a cost ranging from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.40,000/- each. In the other 3 cases, blast and splinter proof existing buildings like the Civil Jail have been made use of. Blast and splinter proof refuge rooms for the personnel and the Control Rooms have been constructed. The doors of the garrages are made of corrogated iron though the other sides and the top of the garrages are blast and splinter proof. Boarding and lodging arrangements have been made for the personnel in the

the Depot itself or in neighbouring buildings. There is a stock of one months food supply always in each Depot for purposes of emergency and the ordinary food supply is replenished every fortnight from the Triplicane Urban Society. Small articles of food are purchased by the Superintendent, who holds an impresmt of about Rs.250/-. He is responsible for the maintenance of decipline, efficiency of the personnel and the accounts of the Depot. There are nearly 150 vehicles, Viz. Ambulances, First-Aid Party cars in the Depots and the Rescue Party vehicles with the personnel move from the Mapulah Camp (vide below) to their allotted Depots on receipt of the Yellow Message. The sitting case cars are all private cars. All the vehicles are new. There are two drivers for each vehicle who work by shift. Correct records of the petrol issue, mileage made and the tools account are maintained. The drivers are held solely responsible for the efficient condition of ~~these~~ vehicles. There are two Control Rooms in each Depot, so that one may function if the other is damaged. After the receipt of the Yellow Message, the party that has to leave and the "Next Out" party are stationed at their allotted seats ready for action. Before each party leaves, the leader and the driver are taken to the map and shown the exact position of incident and the route to be taken by the vehicle in case of road blocks. Arrangements for the recreation of the personnel and for training them in poultry forming, bakery, carpentry etc., have been made at the Depots, so that the personnel may be able to earn their livelihood during post-war period.

No attempt to camouflage the vehicles has been done till now.

All the Depots are under the administrative control of the Depot & Transport Officer, who is responsible for the efficient working of the Depots.

CASUALTY SERVICE:

The City is divided into 5 Base Hospital areas where

where accommodation are made for receiving air raid casualties to an extent of about 1,100 cases within 2 hours notice and about 1,600 in 5 days time. Every day the nurse or the Doctor in charge of each Ward makes the list of convalsing and minor cases who can be evacuated to make room for the air raid casualties. In addition to these, a few of the women hospitals are kept as over-flow hospitals.

The First Aid Posts are all small units and there are 28 of these. 5 more First-Aid Posts are also located in the Base Hospitals since it is learnt from Rangoon experiences that casualties by force of habit resort to hospitals forgetting the presence of the First Aid Posts. Each Post is manned by a Doctor. one Nurse, 4 First Aiders and one Messenger. The First-aiders and the Messengers take their food in the Divisional Mess and work by shifts. 21 private Doctors are being paid Rs.60/- per month as retaining fee to attend to Air-raid practices etc., and they will be paid at the rate of Rs.10/- per day for attendance during raids. Only one Nurse is paid Rs.25/- per month and the other Nurses are working honorarily.

MOBILE FIRST AID UNIT:

There are 5 Mobile First-Aid Units in the City, that is, one unit for each of the 5 Base Hospitals. The Units are stationed in their respective hospitals. Each unit is manned by 1 Doctor, 1 Nurse, 2 lay persons and 6 First-aiders. The lay persons attend to scriptory work etc., while the first-aiders generally assist the Doctor to treat the injured. The units are very well equipped with all the necessary appliances for an emergency hospital to be opened at the scene of incident. The first-aiders are very well trained and are able to rig up a hospital within 15-20 minutes and start working. The boxes wherein the several appliances are kept, form the table for treating the injured. On two trestles, a stretcher is placed, wherein the next patient to be treated is placed. The one feature of the working of the Mobile Unit is that the first-aiders and the

the Nurses are trained to place particular appliances at a particular place, so that even ~~if~~ while working in the dark, the personnel know where a particular appliance is kept and need not waste valuable time in searching for it.

The equipment of the First Aid Parties consist of bandages, field dressings, tourniquet and a pair of scissors. The first-aid parties are stationed at the depots mentioned above.

All the candidates for First Aid are recruited by the Casualty Officer and are given First-aid training by the St. John Ambulance Association, but the examination is held by the Casualty Officer and certificates issued by him alone. Certificates from the St. John Ambulance Association is not insisted upon. General First-Aid Training is given to all the members of the A.R.P. and forms a portion of basic A.R.P. Training. The First-aiders are given intensive training and are also given regular hospital practice as a part of their training. The Casualty Service is under the Control of a Casualty Officer, a senior medical officer, who is assisted by 3 assistants, all medical men.

FIRE SERVICES:

There are 3 Control Centres for the fire services quite independent of the A.R.P. Central Control Room. These Fire Control Centres operate on the 16 Fire Depots which normally work in their own Control areas. The dispersal of these 16 Fire Depots in the 3 Control areas is guided by the vulnerability, the density of population and the combustibility of the materials etc., in the area. The message received in the Central Fire Service Control Room is transmitted to the concerned Control Centres which in their turn sends it to the concerned Fire Depots. If necessary, the Central Fire Service Control Room sends relief from one Control Centre to the other. Tally boards are maintained at each of the Control Centres and at the Central Control Room to register the movement of services. Movements of the services is intimated to the A.R.P. Central Control Room.

There are at present 29 Trailer Pumps and 9 Tank Units for the City of Madras. It is under proposal to raise the strength of the Trailer Pump Units to 49. In each Depot, 2 to 4 Units are stationed and the Depots are manned all the 24 hours, red light being burnt during the nights at the entrance to the Stations to attract the notice of the general public for calls during nights. Most of the Depots have been recently constructed in R.C., as per the specifications followed in the case of Combined Depots. The old Fire Depots have been structurally altered to make them blast and splinter proof. In addition, blast and splinter proof accommodation has been provided for the resting of the parties on duty Each Unit is provided with 1,500 feet of delivery hose, but ordinarily carries only 1,000 feet of hose length. Extra lengths, if required, are indented for from the Depots. In addition, there are 3 Hose laying tenders, located in three of the important fire Depots. Each tender is capable of laying 2 lines of hoses for a mile length. Each Unit is equipped with all the necessary equipments required to successfully combat fires. All the equipments are tested everyday for their soundness and mechanical perfection.

The personnel for each unit will be on duty by shifts, the strength of the personnel on duty per shift being equivalent to the number of fire-fighting units stationed at each Depot. Each unit has duplicate set of personnel, so that one set work during the day and the other during the nights. No mess arrangements have been provided for the personnel. They all live near the fire-depots, so that they are always available. Each unit has a Driver, 1 leader and 6 men. The men are paid Rs.26/- each per mensem, plus City allowance in addition, similar to the grade of the Police Constables in the City of Madras. Each Depot is in charge of a Fire-Officer, who is responsible for the efficient working of the Depots. Simple arrangements for cleaning and drying the hose pipes have been provided at each Depot.

A Fire-fighting Training School is run at Egmore to train the recruits. The Course runs for 6 to 8 weeks. The training is of

of a severe nature, to make the trainees capable of standing the arduous duties, Candidates from the City and mofusils are trained here.

The Fire Engines generally draw water from the hydrants, and for emergency purposes, water tanks have been constructed in many of the open spaces to provide water for fire-fighting At present, there are 150 tanks wihh a capacity ranging from 10,000 gallons to 50,000 gallons and the programme is to construct 187 tanks. Filtered water is let into these tanks. No inconvenience is felt in allowing the water to stand in the tanks for a long time except in a few cases where leaves fall into and foul the water. Sump Wells and approach earthern drains have been constructed at frequent intervals on both the banks of the Coom River and the Buckingham Canal. In addition, arrangements have been made to draw water from all the temple ponds and other tanks in the City area. In a few cases, where the suction head is more than 20 feet approach - ramps have been constructed to take the vehicle to a lower level. Arrangements are also being made to store water in storm water drains by installing shutter at intervals. Only one such arrangement is completed in George Town. Generally, every available water source has been carefully examined and made available for use for Fire-fighting purposes, with suitable structural modifications wherever necessary.

RESCUE DEPOTS:

All the Rescue vehicles and the personnel are stationed in one rented Mansion having extensive grounds where the squad take daily practice in Rescue Services. The Vehicles are all dispersed under the trees and remain always completely equipped. The drivers sleep in them in turn and are responsible for the safety of the articles. The sanctioned strength for the Rescue is 78 parties of 10 men each but only 50 parties have been trained and equipped. It is proposed to have only 58 parties as against the sanctioned strength of 78. The leader of the

the party called the "Group Leader" is paid Rs.40/- and the men ranging from Rs.35/- to Rs.27-8-0, depending upon their efficiency. The pay is continually revised depending upon the efficiency of the men concerned, their conduct etc., and it always keeps one most efficient, and in the best of behaviour. Boarding and lodging arrangements have been made for all the personnel in the Camp. Except the drivers, the Rescue Party men are all Mopalahs who are adept in this type of work and the Camp is named after them. Trained Supervisors who are either Graduates or Upper-subordinates of the P.W.D., train the Rescue Squad and give them the daily drill. Much of the unskilled work in the extension of the camp building, debris clearing etc., are attended to by the Rescue Squad in their daily drill. The team sense of the Mopalahs and their instinctive knowledge of handling heavy weights etc., make them excellent Rescue Squad. It must be said that the training given to the Rescue Parties is of a very high order, which trains them to be highly skilled in their work.

The vehicles are equipped with light rescue articles since it has been found that they are enough in almost all the case. But however, each Depot has been provided with one set of heavy equipment which will be obtained by the party, if required after visiting the scene of incident. Every member of the Party is trained to handle the heavy equipment also. The vehicles leave the Mopalah Camp and proceed to their respective Depots on receipt of the Yellow Message.

A regular School is run at the Camp to train new candidates either from the City or from the moffusil or from other Departments, and the lessons are given mostly on practical work. The party is trained on structural precautions also, especially struting and shoring dangerous walls. The Wardens are also sent to the Camp for Rescue Training which forms part of the intensive training as detailed above. The Rescue Depot is in charge of a Rescue Officer, who is an Executive Engineer and assisted by a Commandant who is in direct charge of the Camp and Trained Supervisors.

A.R.P. PRACTICES: To test the efficiency of the Wardens, practices

practical exercises are held frequently, when hypothetical Incidents are staged. A programme of exercises is issued in advance, showing the Report Centres, Divisions, Sectors and Depots that have to take part in the exercise and dates and time of the exercises. The exercises are sometimes confined to one Report Centre only and sometimes to two Report Centres. All the Depots and First Aid Posts located in the jurisdiction of the Report Centre or centres take part in the exercises. At least 4 - 5 such exercises are held in a month. During such practices no sirens are sounded and the exercises start automatically at the times prescribed. Public do not take part in such exercises. Their movements are not restricted. Once a month, a Combined exercise is held for the whole City, when all the Report Centres function. Sirens are sounded and the public have to take shelter. The correct timing of the Combined Exercise and its duration is not intimated. The services and the public are taken by surprise.

In addition to these, each Division have their own localised exercises, when incidents are staged. In such exercises the Depots do not take part. Similarly, the Depots have their own exercises to test the efficiency of the personnel of the several services.

During the ordinary practical exercises, the Instructors attached to the Divisions, stage the incidents and Wardens from the Sectors which are not asked to take part in the exercise. form the casualties. During the working of the incidents, the Instructors give them practical instructions and point out the defects, if any, in the damage report forms and in the method of tackling the incidents.

Immediately, an incident is spotted by a Warden, an "Express Message" giving the exact location of the incident and nature of damage caused is sent to the Report Centre, which orders out an "Action Party" from the nearest Depot to proceed to the spot. The Sector Warden present or the Warden himself

himself remains in charge of the incident till the arrival of the Incident Officer from the Report Centre, who takes charge of the incident from the Warden and directs the operations of the several services already arrived or further re-inforced on requisition, to a successful tackling of the incident. The "Express Message" which in other words is a "First Information Report" and contains no details is followed later by the Air-Raid Damage Report, containing full details of the incident. It is only after the receipt of the Air-Raid Damage Report, that an Incident Officer is despatched from the Report Centre to take charge of the incident.

There are 35 trained "Incident Officers" in the City of Madras These are all honorary men. They are attached to the different Report Centres, when they report for duty to the Officer-in-Charge. The Incident Officers are trained in every branch of A.R.P. work so as to render them capable of tackling the incidents successfully by the proper direction of the essential services that are called out to the scene of incident.

During ordinary exercises, the casualties are not taken to the First-Aid Posts. They are taken a short distance from the scene of incident and brought back after removing the bandages, splints etc. These people may again be casualties if a large number of men are required to make up the full strength of casualties reported in the air-raid damage report. It is only during the Combined Exercise that the Casualties are actually taken to the hospitals for treatment.

In the Report Centre, the office routine of recording the messages, numbering, checking by the message Superintendent, are done with all seriousness. No laity is exhibited by any one. As a matter of fact, this is strictly and severely discouraged. It is only after this routine procedure is completed that a copy of the message is given to the Officer-in-Charge, who with reference to the map and tally board, orders out the required services. Apparently sometime elapses between the receipt of the message in the Report Centre on the "IN" side and the despatch of the order to the concern-

concerned Depot on the "Out side". In one or two incidents we watched in the Report Centre, as much as 20 minutes elapsed between the time of the receipt of the message and issue of the order to the Depot for the despatch of the services. No unnecessary hurry is exhibited by the Officer-in-Charge to issue orders on the Message received on the "IN" side. The message is carefully gone through, position of the incident checked with reference to the map on which the plotting Clerk plots out the incident with a number, the Depot nearest to the incident ascertained, the available strength of services determined from the Tally Board and orders issued out. If sufficient services are not available in the nearest Depot, the next adjacent Depot is directed to reinforce the services. All these need sufficient time for the Officer-in-Charge to determine the strength of the several services required to tackle the incident from the report before him and he has to take care every time he acts on a report, that services are neither sent in insufficient strength nor more than required, thereby depleting his own resources to tackle the incident. A hasty decision on the part of the Officer-in-Charge, will greatly affect the strength of the available resources, particularly when a large number of incidents have to be tackled.
We were extremely fortunate to witness the two practices staged in the City (Report Centres I & II) during our visit. The first thing that struck us was the seriousness with which the wardens worked at the mock incidents; there was no exhibition of frivolity by anyone; each warden went about on his duty, carried out the orders of the leader implicitly and smartly; it was a question of each man to his allotted duty so that their Combined effort may successfully close the incident as quickly as possible in order that the services may be ready for a following raid, if any.

Such frequent localised and general practices, wherein only the A.R.P. services are involved, helps to test the efficiency of the services to observe any defects in the training and mode of

of tackling the incidents and to evolve methods to fill up the deficiencies. They also help to train the several services in team work, which is of greatest importance, to successfully tackle real air-raid incidents. This should dispel the impression that appears to prevail on the minds of very many in our organisation here that no sooner an incident is reported by a Warden in an area, the services should be made to appear at the scene from the Depot. Such impressions make the Wardens to frequently ring up the Control Room urging for the despatch of the services, which naturally causes certain amount of worry and confusion in the Control Room, let alone unnecessary work to the telephonists. Such messages should only be given to the Control Room when no services arrive at the scene even after sufficient length of time. Immediately a message is sent to the Depot ordering the despatch of services, it is taken for granted that the services are sent by the Depot Superintendent and record made on the Tally Board. This appears to be quite a correct procedure since, the Officer-in-Charge, will not order out any service from the Depot, if no services are available at all. This removes the need for the Depot Superintendent to ring up the Control Room every time the services are despatched. It is only the arrival of the services back to the Depot from each incident are reported to enable the Report Centre to change the available strength of the Depot at any moment.

STRUCTURAL PRECAUTIONS:

(a) Wardens Posts: Accommodation is made in the Divisional Wardens Posts, Sector Posts etc., for all the personnel in the building at the rate of 6 Sq.Ft. per person and all the openings are blocked with masonry or provided with blast and splinter proof walls. The walls were being built to 7 feet from floor level; But now, they are being built to 6 feet only. The standard specifications have been strictly adhered to in the construction of the walls. Since some of the Posts are not yet definitely settled protection walls have not yet been built but it will be done as soon as the Posts are fixed. No protest from the land-lords have been received or listened to as they are mde aware that the buildings would be commandeered

commandeered otherwise under Defence of India Rules. Though top cover is considered not very necessary, a terraced roof or an R.C. roof is insisted upon for the refuge room. Tiled buildings are scrupulously avoided and the Posts are all located in the ground floor. Wherever there is a floor above the refuge room, it is tested for the falling debris weight as laid out by the Government of India, but the factor of safety is reduced from 7 to 4. With this modifications, struting of the roof has not been found necessary in many places but yet a few have been strutted, e.g., in High Court Buildings.

(b) Control Rooms, Depots, Fire Stations etc.: The Control Room, the Report Centres, the Control Rooms in the Depots and in the Fire Stations etc., have all been made blast and splinter proof and the girders have been given additional support. Where the apartments have been newly constructed, they have been provided with concrete louvres above 6 feet level and R.C. roofs. The garrages are all blast and splinter proof except for the door opening.

(c) Subsidiary Schemes: All major buildings and institutions employing more than 30 persons are compelled to have their own Subsidiary A.R.P. Schemes and there are about 600 such schemes in the City. The equipment and the refuge rooms are inspected by the A.R.P. authorities. The Cinema and hotel proprietors are obliged to provide shelter accommodation for their own staff (those employed by them) if they exceed 30 in each case. No protection is given for the public going to these places and they go to such places at their own risk. Construction of baffle walls against the openings of these public buildings is discouraged as they may cause a stampede when the persons rush out during emergency, either due to fire or collapsing of the building. Removal of glass is however recommended and in some cases insisted where it is found to interfere with A.R.P. Services, through glass splinters. All offices and public buildings have been provided with shelter accommodation for the staff but

but no provision has been made for the general public that may be in an office at the time of raid. It is only, in the High Court buildings that refuge rooms are provided for the public. Shelter accommodation has been made for all the boys in the School, mostly in the ground floor at the rate of 4 Sq. feet per boy. In the Presidency College, a fine underground shelter in the basement has been constructed. But in cases where ground floor shelter was not possible, the first floor is also made a shelter. No baffle wall is built in the first floor, but the persons are expected to remain away from the openings. The Corporation attends to the protective works of Corporation buildings and institutions and the Government to the Government institutions. Till now, all the baffle walls were constructed out of first class bricks in cement mortar 1:3. But now since cement is not available, they are built in lime mortar to a thickness of 1½ feet.

(d) Hospitals and First Aid Posts: In general, the verandahs in the ground floor are all blocked up to 6 feet height and all glass removed thus making the apartments blast and splinter proof. The blocked up verandahs afford shelter for the staff and a few patients from the first floor. The first floor patients who cannot come down by themselves are expected to stay where they are, clear of the openings. All entrances in the baffle walls are made sufficiently wide to take the stretchers. The operation theatres are almost completely blocked to prevent dust coming in and artificial ventilation is provided. The kitchen and the stores in the hospitals are also made blast and splinter proof.

(e) Public Shelters: Slit trenches have been dug near all the huts in open spaces and near crouded localities. Trenches to accommodate about 20,000, persons had been excavated and since the sides of many of them have collapsed, they are being filled up and new trenches for the same number of persons are proposed to be excavated. These trenches last only for one year and they cost about Rs.0-4-0 per person. A few of these trenches were covered with bamboo chattai and earth and since the sides collapsed, the roofing also came down with the sides. Now, they do not propose covering the unlined trenches. More permanent are the brick-lined trenches which are built wholly or partly

partly underground, depending upon the level of the subsoil water. It is given a concrete floor and good drainage. The brick lining is 9" thick and is built in second quality bricks in cement mortar 1:6. Wherever possible, they are connected to the underground drainage system to keep them dry, otherwise water has to be baled out from the sump. Bamboo chattai and earth covering had been provided for a few of these lined trenches with a small space between the wall and the roof. Since it was said that the blast would work its way through such openings it has been decided to rest the roof directly on the walls and provide ventilation by uncovering the roof here and there. Vegetation has come up on these earthen mounds and they are well concealed from the air. Guard trenches are excavated round the trenches to prevent damage ~~from~~ by earth tremors. Watchmen are employed to keep up the vegetation and to prevent the misuse of the trenches. These trenches cost Rs.11/- per person. There is accommodation for nearly 20,000 people in these trenches. These are built near public offices, markets and other crowded localities where open spaces are available.

Regular vault type public street shelters are constructed at the Bus Stops in all the important and crowded localities with an accommodation for about 50 persons at each place. These costed Rs.1500 to 1800/- each during the scare time and now are being constructed for Rs.1,350/-, each. When the programme on hand is completed, there will be about 200 such street shelters. The cost of these shelters works out to Rs.30/- per person. It has been found very difficult to prevent the misuse of these shelters. Therefore, daily scavenging arrangements have been done. The Corporation does the cleaning work and the Government bears the cost of additional staff employed by the Corporation.

The scarcity of sufficient space on the road margin in congested localities coupled with the heavy cost have made the construction of more shelters ~~impossible~~ difficult. Baffle walls are therefore constructed to a height of 4½ feet on the verandahs of private houses in narrow streets and provide considerable amount of protection. This work has been taken up recently and there

there are only few of them. Even in this type of shelter, a terraced roof and a substantial building is ~~xxxxx~~ insisted upon. Such verandah shelters are meant only for the pedestrians and not for the inmates of the houses.

The total number of public shelters are too few and far apart. For considerable lengths, the man in the street does not get a public shelter. Accommodation in public shelters is made only for 25% of the essential population which is calculated to be only 25% of the existing population.

SALVAGE:

After the raid, the demolition and salvaging of dangerous buildings etc., are entrusted to Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly & Co., on Contract basis. Some such arrangement may be thought of in Bangalore City, with advantage.

STATIC TANKS:

At the commencement the tanks were built with a 6" concrete flooring with masonry walls which were given a gravity section though out of a 5 feet depth of water in the tank, 4 feet was below the surface of the ground. Later the section of the wall was modified to 1½ feet thickness from top to bottom. Far cheaper is the new mode of construction when the sides of the tank are made of dry brick laid on edge at a slope of 1:1 and treated with a gunnite mixture for a thickness of one inch with a layer of chicken mesh half-way. The flooring is also treated similarly. In the old type of tanks the side wall projected one foot above the level of the water which itself was one foot higher than ground level. Hence, a parapet, as it were, for a height of 2 feet was formed. As an additional precaution near Schools, the parapets have been raised by another 1½ feet with a door and shutter, to let down the suction hose pipe. In later designs, there is only a hole in the parapet - wide enough to let down the hose. For Gunnite tanks, parapets adjacent to the sloping sides are built to the required height.

REST CENTRES:

Two big buildings with extensive grounds and trees have been taken out for rent for being used as rest centres after the raid. At present, they are being used for locating the special training School referred to above, but at the time of emergency, they will be well equipped with vessels, and food-stuffs and cooking staff. In addition, Rest Centres with medical facilities have been established at regular distances on important roads leading away from Madras where the evacuees can obtain food, rest and medical treatment. All these functioned during the last scare period.

FINANCIAL ASPECT:

A few of the salient figures pertaining to the expenditure under different items are given below:-

The statement of expenditure under broad heads will be submitted separately after its receipt from the A.R.P. Controller, Madras City, who has been reminded.

We are however given to understand that for the current year 1942-43, a sum slightly over 60 lakhs, has been allotted for the City of Madras towards the various items of A.R.P. Works.

GENERAL:

As a result of our close and detailed stud y of the A.R.P. Organisation of Madras City, we feel that every attempt has been made by the Authorities in control to raise a very efficient organisation that could be depended upon to function in the event of an actual air-raid and protect the lives and property of the residents. The training given in all the branches of A.R.P. is not only comprehensive & intensive, but also of a very high order, thereby ensuring high efficiency of the personnel. Perfect discipline is maintained among them. Necessary facilities have been provided for their lodging and boarding. Occupational training is also imparted to the personnel to help them in for Post-war periods The expenditure incurred is no doubt heavy, nevertheless it is fully commensurate and amply compensated by the results achieved, considering the abnormal and nerve-racking conditions under which the personnel will have to work in an air-raid, when it takes place. The authorities are confident of the organisation built up in the City of Madras, functioning efficiently when it is put to real test.

Many new things have been learnt as a result of our visit, and few suggestions are put up herewith, with the fond hope that their adoption in our State, will help to improve the efficiency of our organisation and place it in a better position to function effectively and more efficiently in the event of a real raid.

We are deeply grateful to the A.R.P. Controller of Madras City and his assistants for their courtesy and every facility given to us to study the A.R.P. Organisation of Madras City in detail.

Assistant A.R.P. Controller. 7/1

Bangalore City
Dated 7-1-194

Assistant to Special A.R.P. Officer.

C. F. No. 46]

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSOREE

Tele gram / phone

OFFICE OF

the A.R.P. Officer,

No. A.R.P.408/42-43. Bangalore City.

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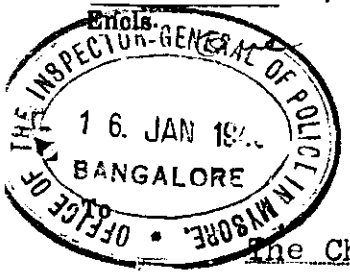

Date 12th January, 1943.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Through: The Inspector General of Police in Mysore, B'lo:

Sir

Report of Mr. B.M.Madhava Rao, L.M.& S., Divisional Warden Northern Division A.R.P., Bangalore City, on the A.R.P. Organisation at Madras.

In inviting kind reference to G.O. No.2682-84/W dated the 14th December 1942, sanctioning the deputation of the three Divisional Wardens of Bangalore City to Madras for the study of the A.R.P. organisation, I have the honour to enclose for information of Government, a copy of the report made by Divisional Warden Mr. B.M.Madhava Rao, of the Northern Division A.R.P., of Bangalore City.

Ac. (W)61/42-2

Forwarded with Compliments

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Inspector-General of Police

22-1-42

A.R.P. Officer,
Bangalore City.

KVN.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF A.R.P. ORGANISATION IN MADRAS.

The A.R.P. Organisation of Madras is one of the best organisations of India. Madras, the premier City of Southern India is a harbour Town on the eastern Coast, having roughly an area, 40 to 45 Square miles. The Madras A.R.P. is divided into three broad zones. Each zone comes under a Report Centre. Each Report Centre has a number of Service Depots, which serve the Zone, with all services. Each of these Report Centres is in direct communication with the Central Control Room and each Control Room with its Depots and Posts. Hence Madras has three Control Rooms and one Central Control Room. The A.R.P. Controller is at the head of all services of the A.R.P. and all sanctions are made by the Controller as a routine work. The Controller is assisted by two Assistant Controllers, who keep the organisation in trim working order. He has a personal assistant of the grade of a Deputy Collector, who looks after the financial aspect of the A.R.P. His Offices are situated at No.37, Mount Road, a Palacial Building.

WARDENS SERVICES: The Chief Warden is at the head of Wardens and Messengers Services. He is a paid official of 700/- rupees per month He has three Assistants called Asst. Chief Wardens, who look after the organisation, finance and issue of articles. Madras is divided into 26 Divisions for Wardens and Messenger Services. Each Division is named after each letter of the English Alphabet (e.g. Q dvn. E dvn These are called Queen Division and Edward Division.

The Divisional Warden is at the head of the Division. He is assisted by a Paid Staff Officer. Each Divisional Warden has two Deputy Divisional Wardens to assist him in his work. Each Division is further divided into number of Sectors and each Sector is subdivided into four or five areas. In dividing these areas, due care is taken to class them as vulnerable, less vulnerable and least vulnerable areas, according to the density of population and combustibility of the area. Volnerable areas are given 7 Staff Wardens and 3 Staff Messengers; less vulnerable with 6 S.W. and 3 S.M. and the least vulnerable with 5 S.W. and 2 S.M.

The Warden Service at Madras is manned by 2500 Wardens and 1500 Voluntary non-paid Wardens. All Wardens get uniform free of cost. The Staff Wardens are paid Rs.30/- a month, with free lodging and boarding by the A.R.P. Authorities. The standard fixed for a Staff Warden is S.S.L.C., and that of Messenger of M.S.Standard. The Messengers are selected from a class of people who are strong and hardy and own a bicycle of their own. The Divisional Warden's Post is situated in rented private building and a rent not exceeding Rs.50/- per month, is allowed by the Government. Each Post Warden gets a rent of Rs.20/- and area Warden Rs.5/- p.m. The Divisional Warden works honorarily. He is the chosen elitee of the Division, who commands the respect of the Division. The Wardens and Messengers are well trained both in basic and special training in A.R.P. They are well disciplined and get training in drill and marching. This keeps them physically fit. The Wardens attached to each Division, live in a mess attached to the same Division. The Staff Officer runs the Mess under the direction of the Divisional Warden. He has an imprest cash of Rs.250/- per month to purchase the perishable articles like vegetables, leaves, fuel, milk etc.

Each area Warden's Post is kept ready with equipment suitable to the locality. There is no hard and fast rule to the number of articles kept in the Warden's Post. Each area-warden perfectly knows his locality, and will have collected the necessary statistics. Each area Post exhibits a map of its area, with a special mention of important spots, to be looked after during an air raid. As a bare minimum, each area has two stirrup pumps, 4 buckets, one First-Aid Box, the necessary helmets and torches and some Rescue implements to meet an emergency. The Stirrup Pumps are maintained in perfect working order. Grease and lubricating oil is supplied by the Central Stores to each area post Each Divisional Warden gets a contingency of Rs.30/- per mensem, and free patrol for A.R.P. work. He is assisted by a Staff Officer Rs.140/- and an Instructor of Rs.75/- p.m. and two Divisional Clerks of Rs.30/- each and 3 Messengers of Rs.30/- each. All these are whole time officers and live at the Divisional Head-quarters. Some Divisional Posts have a Motor-bike Messenger.

A.R.P. DEPOTS:- There are 12 A.R.P. Depots in the City of Ma out of which 3 are not functioning. Each Report Centre, is in of 3 Depots. Each of these Depots is built recently at a cost less than 30,000 rupees each. These Depots ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ are generally situated in the big compounds of the Government buildin Each Depot provides a rest place for the A.R.P. personnel. These are blast and bomb proof ones. While on duty all the services of the A.R.P. including the Voluntary are looked after very well by the Depot Superintendent. Each Depot has provision store for two calendar months in addition to the current months supply. These Depots get their supply from the Central Source known as Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, to which 10 Lacs of rupees is advanced for storing grains. Each Depot is under a Superintendent drawing a salary of Rs.150/- assisted by a Staff Officer. During a practice or Raid, the Superintendent is assisted by Voluntary Administrative Superintendents. As soon as a Yellow Message is received, all services report to duty to the concerned Depots in a very short tim And Services on the spot on duty are notified to the Central Contro Room. The parties on hand are placed in an orderly manner, and the squad to proceed next is placed in a place marked out "Next Out" When this party has to leave for service, he goes to the Tally Board and notes the number of the incident and studies the map and the route to be followed and also alternatives if any. If in doubt, the Depot Superintendent acquaints the Leader of the Party the geography of the place and then the service starts. All this is done in a very short time. These Depots seem to be solving some of the Post War Problems. The Wardens during their leisure hours get training in vocational education. Illitracy is solved to a great extent by the night schools run by the staff. Malayalam, Tamil, Telgu and English are taught to the Wardens according to their taste. One Depot manufactures bread of a very high class and sells them to the regula customers of the locality at a much cheaper price than the professi nal ones. One other prepares jams and pickles and sells it to oth Divisions. Wardens can also learn carpentary, Tailoring, and carp manufacturing. The Wardens seem to be quite satisfied of this arr ments as it gives scope for their future occupations.

FIRE SERVICES:- For Fire Service Madras is divided into 3 Districts. This service is under a Fire Controller. Each District is called a Fire Control Station and each of them have 16 Fire out Stations or Depots. These Fire Depots are distributed according to the density of population, combustibility of the place etc. Each Depot has 2 to 4 Fire Engines, with one or two Trailer Pumps. When an express Message is received at the Fire Central Control, it transmits the same to the District Control and in its turn to the Fire Depot. The Fire Depot is simultaneously informed of the incident with the Fire Central Control and the Services are actually on the spot, much earlier than the message is received from the Control Room. This method is followed here to draw suppliment from the neighbouring depot which could be done only under the commands of the Fire Controller. This Service is suplimented by what is known as auxiliary Fire Service of Madras. Each Fire Engine is known as a unit. Each unit has two drivers, one leader and six crew. This unit works on shifts. These are not provided with a Mess but get a small ration allowance. Each unit is provided with a 1000 feet of Delivery tube to connect to any water hydrant. It can get a supply of 500 feet more in case of necessity fromthe Depot. All these hoses are kept air conditioned. Each District has a Van, with a stock of two sets of one mile length hose pipe ready to act under the orders of the Controller. Keeping of the hose pipes in each of these Depots, seems to be a speciality.

Fire Fighters are trained at a school at Egmore. The course runs for about 8 weeks at a stretch. The Fire Engines are fitted with tanks of sizes varying from 10 to 15 thousand gallons water capacity. Some Engines draw water from Water Hydrants. Water is stored in important places of Madras and these are known as Static Tanks. The drain water on borders of the Coom River is also made use of for emergency by collecting and storing the same at proper levels. Special mention is to be made of the ponds and big wells of the Religious Institutions of Madras. This seems to solve the water problems to a very great extent. On the whole, Madras is provided with 48 Fire Units, 29 Trailer Pumps and 3 hose carrying trucks with a band of well trained, physically fit Fire Squad.

CASUALTY SERVICES: At the head of the Casualty Service is a Casualty Officer of the rank of a District Medical Officer. Under him works the Assistant Casualty Officer of the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. One is in charge of organisation and the other in charge of Stock and Issue. Madras Casualty Service is divided into 5 areas, being their divisions on the 5 Area Hospitals of the City. These are 1. The General Hospital, Madras, 2. Stanley Medical School Hospital, 3. The Mental Hospital, 4. The Eye Hospital and 5. The Maternity Hospital. All these Hospitals are in touch with the Casualty Officer and at the end of the every day, the Casualty Officer receives a report from the Medical Officers as to the availability of beds in their hospitals. There will be about 600 beds at a moment's notice. Provision has been made to have 1000 beds at 2 hours notice and 1600 beds in about 5 hours notice. These 1600 beds are kept ready and equipped. As the Raid cases are received and attended by the M.O., and if these are in fit condition of transmission like the cases of simple fracture, these are sent away to convalscent Hospitals, which are ear-marked in a radius of 20 to 25 miles. This arrangement gives an additional accommodation for 10 per cent of cases already received and there is always a scope of providing another 200 beds after attending to them. In all, Madras is prepared to receive 2000 cases of Casualty with out the least wowry. Provision is also made to convert some Government Buildings into a temporary Hospitals in case of necessity. Equipment and Staff is earmarked.

FIRST AID POSTS:- Each Division is provided with a minimum of one First Aid Post. Dense areas are served with two Posts. Each First Aid Post is either a Government Hospital or a Corporation Hospital and it serves that entire District. Each First Aid Post is marked for a Doctor of the Government Service. This Doctor is generally one drawn from the tutorial staff of the University and has to report to duty at the receipt of the Yellow Message. The Second Medical Man attached to the Post is the Corporation Doctor. These two Doctors have to do duty without any extra cost to the Government. Each First Aid Post has also a private practitioner, attached on a retaining fee of Rs.60/- p.m. Each First Aid Post, has four to five Nurses out of whom one is a paid one, the others are of Auxiliary Nursing Corpse.

These will be working normally either in the Child Welfare Centre or the lying-in Hospital. On the receipt of Yellow Message report to the First Aid Centre. Each Post is provided with one or two parties wel-trained in First Aid Work. These First Aiders get practical Training in the Hospitals attached and lectures at their Messes.

Besides these Posts, each area Hospital is fitted with one set of First Aiders. A lesson was learnt from the Rangoon Raids, that a base Hospital is flocked with casualties more than for the First Aid Post allotted. This set of First Aiders will help the staff on duty in attending to casualties. Each area hospital has one First Aid Mobile Unit. Each Unit consists of 2 Drivers, 6 First Aiders, 1 Nurse and a Doctor. Each Mobile Unit has an ambulance van ready for action. This Mobile Unit is sent under the orders of the Medical Officers of the Area Hospital to a place where there is neither a hospital nor a doctor near by These people are well versed with the locality to which they are proceeding and are good at their profession. Each unit has a new vehicle of good accommodation which can be depended upon for services at any time. Each vehicle has all the equipment ready in itself and the driver attached to the vehicle sleeps in it. This party as it reaches the place of incident is capable of fitting up a temporary hospital under the shades of the gree wood trees or the open dias of any building in less than 30 seconds. The Doctor's place is ao arranged that he is in a position to attend on two patients side by side. The Nurse in charge keeps the materials in order and puts up for injections like A.T. serum, Coramine, Morphia & atropine and adrenaline etc. Each member of the Mobile Unit knows his duty so well, that there is no confusion on the part of ~~xkm~~ any and the work seems to be mechanical. This is perhaps due to the intensive training they have had and also to the frequent practices held in Madras.

The Casualty Officer, as the head of the Services, recruits personnel for these First Aid Posts. These are given intensive training in First Aid Posts and the C.O. holds the examination at the end of the period and issues certificates. This Training lasts about four weeks. Formerly the St. John Ambulance Brigade was in charge of Training and holding examinations and issuing certificates. But as the Government found a lot of correspondence and delay was caused, the C.O. was authorised for training these First-Aiders. Each member of the A.R.P., irrespective of the Services to which he belongs has to undergo atleast a week's training in First Aid.

The First Aidersare not allowed to be idle. Each set has to report to their post to which they belong on.all working days and work with the hospital staff till late in the noon. Here they are trained in the treatment of wounds, in overcoming shocks, putting up bandages and splints. All these First Aiders reside in a mess and move on shifts only. All these first aid posts are in direct connection with the Central Control Room through phones. These Posts receive Yellow Messages simultaneously with others of essential services. The uniform of these are the same as of other services except that they wear an armlet with a cross and the leader of the party has a helmet of white colour with red-cross on it. During the Raid or Practice, each Depot is served with four to five first aid parties with ambulances, with a similar number of sitting case cars.

RESCUE SERVICES:

Rescue Service is under the entire control of an executive engineer of the P.W.D. Department. This Engineer is so well versed with his job and has gained love of his partymen that an onlooker like me carries with him the sweet impressions of this depot Rescue Service is stationed in a big mansion in one corner of Madras. It has an extensive compound, with an eloberate accommodation for both the office and the Mess. To assist the Rescue Officer, there ar assistant Rescue Officers, who are graduates of the Engineering College. These are helped by Group leaders, who are also of the Department. This accounts us to understand that the rescue work is one of a special branch under the supervision of a technically qualified expert.

There are about five hundred men who are trained and are perfec in rescue work and another one hundred are recently recruited and are being trained. These men are drawn from a particular set of the Madras Presidency. These are Mopalahs. They seem to be men who are capable of hard earnest work and tenable to implicit obedience to their leaders. The raw material selected for this special service is of a very high order and they can be moulded to any shape of work depending upon the master. Most of these men do not know how to write their names. This does not debar them from entering rescue party of the A.R.P. Services. What they want is physical

physical fitness and a push for work. As all these men are drawn from the particular set of Mopalahs, their camp is called Mopilaha Rescue Camp.

Now at present there are 50 rescue units well trained, well equipped and ready for action at their respective depots on the receipt of Yellow Message. Rescue Officer is the officer in charge of the camp and looks after their training. As an yellow message is received, these parties dash to their posts and work under the operating Superintendent of the concerned Depot. Each rescue unit has a decent and dependable truck of its own. All the equipment of the rescue party is always ready in their truck. Each Van is full with gas, the driver sleeping in it and is ready for action at a moments call. Each rescue unit consists of a leader on 40 rupees, three skilled men on 35 rupees each and 6 unskilled men on 27-8-0 rupees with 2 drivers. The Drivers are local men who know the entire City for driving purposes. As the van reaches the spot of incident, one of the drivers takes charge of the vehicle and the other becomes the store keeper of the articles. Skilled men are carpenters and one knowing something of electric wiring etc. These men can interchange their positions and in their grade of pay according to the work they turn out.

These 600 men belonging to the service find free lodging and boarding in the same mansions. These are trained in physical drill and regular practices in each branch is given from day to day. The Group Warden is responsible for their training in practical work and the Supervisers for their discipline etc. When these men are trained from day to day in all branches of rescue work and finish the course, do not idle. They get back once again to revise their course which they have already undergone. That is to say that this rescue work and training is never ending course for professionalist. Adding to these people, each Division draws some selected men from their individual Wardens Post and send them for rescue training. These people, when they report to the Rescue Officer, gives them a weeks training in light rescue work and sends them back to their division.

The regular rescue men i.e., Mopalahs are given work both by the Corporation engineer and the Government Executive Engineer. These are made use of to demolish the uninhabitable old buildings and also to construct new temporary buildings where they are required. These men, to an extent, are self supporting as the Government saves a good amount of money set apart for demolishing and salvage squad. These men receive training in reading and writing Malayalam in the

the night school attached to the Mess. Each squad or unit is provided with a plot of ground in the compound and is encouraged in grow more food campaign. Each squad is interested in a garden of its own and grows vegetables to supply other messes of the services at the bare cost price. This part of their work is encouraged by the Rescue Officer in giving them a small reward for the best grown vegetable garden at the end of the 3rd month. During the cool hours of the evening, each Warden is given training in his special hobby. Carpet manufacturing, Tailoring, Book binding, and Carpentry are some of those that are liked by these parties. The Rescue officer of the City of Madras has to be congratulated on his splendid work and the team spirit he maintains amongest ~~the~~ his workers.

The Rescue ~~War~~ Officer evinces keen interest in supplying good food to these men. He has started a recreation club to cater the social needs of these Moplahas. Periodical tests are held and places declared for their knowledge of rescue work they have acquired. This ~~example~~ compels them to be alert in their work.

A.R.P. PRACTICES AND A.R.P. PROVINCIAL TRAINING SCHOOL:

There is a Provincial Reserve Training School at Madras, under a Commandant, which trains Class III Instructors for the City and for th Province of Madras too. The Trained Instructors, in turn, train the Wardens for the several services. These Instructors are given refresher courses periodically to keep them fit for instructions. D.I.G. of Police recruits Sub Inspectors and Police Inspectors from all parts of the Presidency, who undergo training in A.R.P. They, when they reach back their places, give instructions to Constables and others. The idea is, that all the Subordinate services of the Police, to be trained in A.R.P. work and kept ready for any emergency.

A.R.P. Practices are held regularly twice a week for the services. On these days, there will be no siren calls. The time is previously fixed and the personnel reports automatically at the practice time. The Instructors of neighbouring Posts, stage casualties and incidents. The Wardens, during their patrol, find the incident and send an express message to the Report Centre. The Post Warden comes to the spot of incident, and studies the various aspects of the incidents. As soon as, the message is received at the R.C., an Incident Officer, is ordered to go to the spot and he immediately moves and takes charge of the incident. Then the other wardens who are not required, there, will move to other patrol duty. The Incident

The Incident Officer, who is an expert, checks the services for which message is sent, and takes charge of all the services that report. He notes the time of the occurrence of the incident and the time at which the message was received at R.C. The time at which he arrived at the spot, and the time at which the Services arrive, the time at which the casualties are removed and the time at which the incident closes. He keeps the R.C. informed of these timings and all these are done in right earnest and seriousness as if an actual Raid had happened. The Incident Officer is at liberty to order for more services of any kind, if found necessary on the spot. Now there are such 35 Incident Officers. These Officers are chosen elite of the City of Madras. These Officers undergo a special course of lectures and training for about two to three weeks and at the end of the Course they have to pass the examination. Then only they become the Incident Officers. The Casualties on these days of Service Practices, are taken for a short distance from the place of incidence and are put back. This is done to save patrol and time for all concerned.

A.R.P. Combined Practices for Military and A.R.P. Services are held regularly once in a month. The Sirens go, church bells ring, the hooters hoot and the wardens whistle, and the public are compelled to get into the trenches or take shelter in the A.R.P. Shelters. This will last for a couple of hours for the A.R.P. Services and after one hour for the public. The Report Centres and the Depots and the members of the essential services work in right earnest and in all seriousness and give a realistic touch to the incidents. The numbering and receiving of the Messages and directing of the Services to the spot of incidents, is done mechanically. Perfect silence and high discipline is maintained at these centres. The A.R.P. Controller is kept informed of all incidents of the City by marks, on the Tally Board and he is quite aware of the services that are on the spot; and if he thinks the services are not enough for the incident he orders more from the Central Control room which are always handy. During these Practices the Volunteer Personnel reports to duty. Special accommodation is made available to these voluntary men, with furniture, resting places etc., They are looked after very well and their comforts attended to ungrudgingly.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND PROTECTION TO WARDENS: All Wardens Posts are

are provided with enough space for wardens and are also made of blast and bomb proof. These walls are built with three to four feet foundations and brick in cement and mortar. Some of them have a thickness of 24 inches. These walls serve real protection to the Wardens during Raids. Similarly all Control Rooms, Report Centres, Depots, Fire Stations, Base Hospitals, First Aid Posts, Wardens Posts are all protected with blast and bomb proof walls.

PUBLIC SHELTERS: Madras City is provided with trenches to shelter 20,000 people. They are far apart from one another and serve only to men of distant places. These trenches, when they get deteriorated are filled up and new ones dug.

Any one alighting at Madras Central, with a keen eye for an A.R.P. does not pass out without seeing the splendid arrangement of A.R.P. made at the Central Station for the Staff and the public. A.R.P. shelters are built by the Govt. in all Bus-Stops and crowded locality. Each one of these shelters is provided with a urinal. These Shelters are built of stone and bricks with cement and mortar. A t a place of 7' to 8' there is small outlet or a ventilator for free ventilation. These shelters are made use of on all combined A.R.P. Practices. The cleaning and keeping it tidy goes to the Corporation of Madras.

THE A.R.P. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY OFFICER:-

This is a special branch of A.R.P. in Madras. At the head of it is an officer known as a publicity officer. He is assisted by three instructors and a goodstaff. The P.O. has a special Committee to advise him on the matters of publications and propaganda. The members of the Committee are chosen from among the influential persons and of the local important Daily Publications. This Committee meets twice a month and fixes the programme for the fortnight. The P.O. has three propaganda vans fitted with a microphone and other necessary equipment. This Van moves in all divisions and does propaganda in all languages. Particular attention is taken to do propaganda in Tamil, the prevailing language of the City. This Van carries with it (only on request) a Cinema Projector and slides and has periodical shows in each Division. These Cinemas illustrate the methods of taking shelters, during a raid etc. This seems to educate a particular set of public of Madras the fishermen, who are illitrate to read the pamphlets.

The P.O. gets the literature and bulletins printed in the Government press after the approval of the A.R.P. Controller. He is responsible for their proper distribution to all A.R.P. Personnel through

through Staff Messengers. All orders of the Controller and the Chief Warden and all transfers of the A.R.P. Officials and any other informations regarding the A.R.P. are published in these Bulletins, and are made available to each member of the A.R.P.

Every Divisional Headquarters and the Depot is provided with a mess. This Mess, Caters all the members connected with, either the Division or the Depot. Each Mess has a recreation Club of its own. The Club consists of a library a debating section and indoor and out-door games. The Club is run purely on contributions collected by the members of the Mess.

There is another Branch known as Transportation Department under a Transport Officer. He is incharge of all A.R.P. Vehicles and implements. He attends to all repairs, tuning etc. of the vehicles. The Drivers are recruited by him and he is responsible for their discipline and work.

GENERALE- Every Warden, to whatever service he belongs gets the following as his equipment. 1)Appointment Card, 2) A whistle with a chain, 3) A big torch, 4) A pair of shirts, 5) A pair of shorts, 6) A belt, 7) A cap, 8) A helmet, 9) Dining plate, 10) A tumbler, 11) A pair of Cabul Shoes, 12) A pair of hoses, 13) A blanket, 14) Metal shoulder badges, 15) An armlet, depending upon the service to which he belongs. This kit is examined from time to time by the A.R.P. Authorities. The Cells for torches are replaced free of cost when they are dried out. Wardens are looked after very well in the Messes. They get a cup of Coffee in the morning, a cup of Tea at half past nine and a sumpteous meal at mid-day. The Meal consists of Rice, Sambar with vegetables, rasam, pickles butter melted ghee and good curds. In the night, they get a curry, a chetney, with usual other things. Twice a week, they get additional dishes according to their being vegetarians and non-vegetarians. The Controller seem-s to take a lot of interest in the proper supply of good food and comforts to the Wardens.

Each Mess has a medical ward attached to it. Whenever a Warden falls sick,he is removed to the medical ward of the Mess and he is given comferts as a patient. The Casualty Officer in charge of the Mess visits all Messes as a routine and gives medical aid to the patient. Every Mess has paid professional cooks. Inspite of this, some

some wardens are given training in cooking and are kept reserved for any emergencies.

PETROL SUPPLY, STORAGE ETC:-

Each A.R.P. Depot keeps a stock of 250 gallons of petrol in their custody, under the ground for special emergencies. Each vehicle has its tank always filled up with petrol at the beginning of the day. There are 6 Petrol Bunks commandeered by the A.R.P. who are paid an advance of Rs.500/- to keep a stock of 400 gallons available to the A.R.P. whenever demanded. Some drivers are chosen and are given special training in operating the petrol pumps. A key of these Petrol Bunks is lodged for the safe custody with the Depot Superintendents to be utilised in case the petrol is required for the use, when bunks are closed. The question of petrol seems to have been solved to a very great extent so far as there is source of supply to the Depot from outside.

We the Divisional Wardens were given all facilities under the orders of the A.R.P. Controller. I, therefore, request you to be good enough to convey Him our sence of gratefulness and thanks for all the conveniences created to us during our week-end stay at Madras.

I am also thankful to you and to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for deputing me to study the organisation of A.R.P. xx in Madras. I am sure, I have come back loaded with a volume of knowledge in A.R.P. and with your support, I shall try to put them into practice as far as funds and conveniences permit. I look forwarded for many more such deputations.

Thank you,

Sd/- B.M.Madhava Rao,
January 5th, 1943.

Malleswaram.

COPY.

M.C. Ramakrishnappa
A.R.P. Officer,
Bangalore City.

W·96-42-10. Eve F 2907 W.

Report of Mr.A.K. Gopalarajan, M.B.B.S., Assistant Surgeon, A.R.P. Headquarters, Bangalore City, on his visit to Madras on deputation to study the A.R.P. Organisation, from 15th to 19th March 1943, (both days inclusive).

CASUALTY SERVICE - MADRAS A.R.P.

The Casualty Service is in charge of ~~the~~ a whole time Casualty Officer, who is a civil surgeon. He has three assistant surgeons under him; one is in charge of the office work and first aid posts, second in charge of the First Aid Mobile Units and the third in charge of the Stores and training of the First-aiders in the Provincial Training School. In addition, there are three more assistant surgeons who are called Incident Medical Officers, who give basic training in First-aid to the Wardens and also go to the incidents during practices and see that the first-aiders handle and treat the cases properly. There are five First-aid Instructors and one lady First Aid Instructor excluding the Instructors who are responsible for the Refresher Course and training of the First-aiders, Ambulance men in the Combined Depots. The Casualty Officer and his assistants, Incident Medical Officers and the Instructors are paid and full time personnel

FIRST AIDERS:

As soon as they are enlisted, they will have to undergo training in First-Aid in the Provincial Training School for about 15 days. They are divided into two or three batches. The Medical Officer in charge of training gives each batch one nour's lecture and later the Instructor takes the class in practical lessons for one hour. After the training, they will have to undergo an examination, theoritical, practical and oral. They are only passed after the examiners are satisfied that they possess sound knowledge of First-Aid. Those who are not upto the mark will have to undergo the course again. Successful candidates are given certificates provided by the Casualty Officer. If the candidates wish, they may sit for the examination under the auspices of the St.John Ambulance Association and pay and get their own certificates. After they pass, they are posted to Mobile First Aid Parties, First Aid Posts or Mobile First Aid Units. The Casualty Officer with the help of hi

his assistants and the Instructors arrange for the Refresher Course and practical training of the first-aiders in the First-Aid Posts and the Mobile First Aid Units. The Depot and Transport Officers with the help of the Instructors under him arranges for the Refresher Course and Practical training for the first-aiders in the Combined Depots. The first-aiders of the First Aid Posts and Mobile Units assemble twice or thrice a week in the Medical College Grounds and are given training in treating the casualties, stretcher drill etc. There are about 1,000 paid First-aiders in the Casualty Service.

PROVINCIAL TRAINING SCHOOL:

It is located in St. Ebba's Girls' High School, Eliot Road. A portion of the building set apart for the training of first-aiders with necessary equipment such as charts, skeleton, models etc. Here, arrangements are made for the training of the Class III Instructors also who come there from all over the Presidency. After the training, they will have to undergo an examination.

AREA HOSPITALS AND FIRST-AID POSTS:

Madras has been divided into five hospital areas attached to the three general hospitals of the City, the Ophthalmic and Mental Hospitals. Each of these hospitals will in part be responsible for (i) control of the first-aid posts within its area and (ii) for the reception and treatment of serious cases evacuated therefrom. At the moment, 33 First Aid Posts have been located and manned. These are situated around the area Hospitals and the number and size of the First-Aid Posts depend on the (congestion and) population of the locality. Most of them are situated in public buildings, child welfare centres, dispensaries, Schools and private surgeries. They are provided as per Government of India Scheme with reception, dressing waiting and operation rooms and also the equipment. The personnel of a First-aid Post consists of a medical Officer, stretcher squads - each

each of 4 men with atleast 2 spare men, possibly two nurses from the Child Welfare Scheme and also 2 Clerks. These are all posted for duty by turns. In addition to the medical officer in-charge there are one or more honorary Doctors attached to each First-Aid Post who are paid Rs.60/- per mensem as retention fee. The latter report themselves for duty at the First Aid Post, only during Combined Practices and other A.R.P. Practices staged in their area The Stretcher bearers are trained first-aid men. The trained Nurses from the Child Welfare Scheme attend the posts only during the practices.

FIRST AID MOBILE UNITS:

There are at present five Mobile First Aid Units. One unit is attached to each area hospital. One more Mobile Unit will be ready shortly. The full component of the unit while in action, consists of nine persons,1Doctor, 1 Nurse, 4 First-aiders, 2 lay personnel and 1 Driver. The above personnel is well trained so as to set up a small dispensary at any place within a few minutes. The Mobile Units go with the personnel to the Medical College Grounds by turns every evening and the personnel are given training in setting up the dispensary and treating the mock casualties. The equipment includes a small improvised operation table and is provided for minor surgical operation.

COMBINED DEPOTS:

There are twelve Combined Depots in Madras. They are so located as to be dispersed over the whole of the City. The Depots are in charge of the Depot Superintendents who are responsible for the organisation and operation of the Depot. Each Depot has been allotted a number of First-aid Parties, Ambulance cars for sitting cases, Rescue Parties. Except the Rescue Parties, which are all stationed in the Moplah Camp, the other parties are staying in the Depots. The allotted rescue parties are sent to the respective Depots on receipt of Yellow Message and work in co-operation with the other services. The number of first-aid parties in each

each Depot varies according to the (congestion and) population of the locality. In all, there are at present 115 First-aid parties working in the twelve Combined Depots. There are seperate Instructors under the Depot and Transport Officer, who are responsible for the training of the first-aid parties, ambulance men in the Depots. One First-aid party is always on duty by turns. Each Depot is provided with a Mess where all the personnel take food. Vehicles are stationed in the garrages but during practices and emergency, they are stationed in the allotted places in the Compound of the Depot so as to be dispersed over the whole of the compound. By this arrangement, very many vehicles will escape danger in case there is a direct hit to the Depot in an emergency. Each vehicle is given a serial number prefixed by the Depot Number.

There are two big maps (about 8' by 4') of the area under the control of the particular Report Centre to which the Depot belongs. Before services are ordered out, the leaders are shown on the map, the incident spot, the shortest route to the spot and also another alternative route in case the first route is blocked. The Depot has a direct 'phone to the Report Centre to which it belongs in addition to other general ones. The whole building is made blast proof.

A.R.P. PRACTICES:

On every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, practices exclusively for the A.R.P. personnel are held in different durations by rotation and one Combined A.R.P. Practice, is arranged every month. For every major incident staged, one Incident Medical Officer proceeds along with the Incident Officer to the spot and supervises the work of the First-aiders. It is his duty to see that the first-aiders give proper priority to cases, correct treatment, label the cases correctly and load them properly into Ambulance Vans. These Incident Medical Officers are provided with equipment in a haversack so that badly injured cases requiring Morphia and other emergency treatment are attended to by them.

The whole of the paid personnel of the Casualty Service are well trained and possess sound knowledge of First-Aid. This is practicable mainly because, they are paid and full time workers. It would be in the interest of Casualty Service here, to enlist at least a few parties on paid basis and give them a thorough trainin The Incident Medical Officers who go to the Incident spot during practices and see to the proper working of the Casualty Service, a of great benefit ; the first-aiders are taught on the incident spo to take stock of casualties, (ii) to give priority to cases with serious injuries, (iii) to label the casualties properly, (iv) to put the cases in the stretcher properly (v) to load the stretchers in the Ambulance Vans. Similarly, instead of having Paid Incident Medical Officers as in Madras, it has been proposed to arrange for three Medical Offices (one for each Division) from the Major Hospitals in Bangalore City during the practices and send them to the scenes of incidents to supervise the work of the first aid parties. This arrangement will be more instructive than giving lectures.

As we have no Instructors at present in the Casualty Service, the St. John Ambulance Association or Brigade may be requested to spare the services of at least Class III Instructors - one for each Division, to train our first-aiders. These instructors are particularly useful in giving practical training which forms the most important portion of the training. These Instructors may be requested to give training in a central place in each Division for all the first-aiders in that Division, twice or thrice weekly.

J. K. Enjalaiyan

Assistant Surgeon,
A.R.P. Headquarters,
Bangalore City.

Dated 28th March 1943.

Working with consideration at first
Charges conditions and ~~reduction~~ the ground desirable for
reduction
or expenditure over paid staff

J Lamb

for CS/Welfare

Memo NO 3992/W d 19.4.43 for Chief Staff Sgt.
Copy to ARP officer

Appendix F. G.—1]

SUBJECT.....

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Section War

File No. 96-42

Serial No. 11.

Diary No. of letter replied to 2907

No. 3991/W d 19-4-1943

To

The GSI

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *194*

Sir.

Date of issue.... 19-4-1943

Signed by... Mr. DKV

With ref to your Memo forwarding the ARP officer's letter d 6th April. 43 enclosing the report of the Asst Surgeon attached to the ARP Hd Qrs. on his visit to Madras on deputation to study the Casualty Service I am directed to state that the ARP officer may be asked to send a copy of the report to the S.S also. I am to add that the suggestions and proposals made may be considered as proposals. if any, but to form in due course.

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

W-96-42-12. Ac 1476/43

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

84 W.

No.A.R.P. 818 /42-43
Enc: Report

Office of the A.R.P. Officer,
Bangalore City.
Dated 3rd July 1943.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Through: The Inspector General of Police in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:- VISIT OF THE CHIEF WARDEN, BANGALORE CITY, TO MADRAS FOR STUDYING THE A.R.P. ORGANIZATION.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for the information of Government, a copy of report received from Major Y.V.K. Moorthy, Chief Warden, A.R.P., Bangalore City, on his visit to Madras. The deputation of the Chief Warden to study the A.R.P. Organization at Madras is sanctioned in G.O. No.3382-85/W dated 9-2-1943.

657

Forwarded with Compliments

Inspector-General of Police.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A.R.P. Officer,
Bangalore City.

KVN.

Report dated 2nd July 1943, of the visit of the Chief Warden, A.R.P. Services, Bangalore City, to the Madras A.R.P. Services, from 4th to 6th June 1943.

After having perused the exhaustive and detailed reports of the A.R.P. Organisation in the City of Madras by Mr. C.B.Sankara Iyer, B.Sc., Chief A.R.P. Officer, Bangalore City and by Doctors Gopalarajan, M.B.B.S., and B. Madhava Rao, L.M.S., my interest mostly lay in studying how wardens worked at their various posts. The Warden in Madras is a paid individual and as such a full time service man. He is drilled and instructed in such a way that he knows fully what he has to do during an emergency and by constant instruction and practice, his efficiency is maintained. In addition to knowing his duties as a Warden, he has to be something of a First-aider, and a Fire-Fighter, and be able in addition to render assistance in rescue work, so that he may be in a position to control the situation till specialised services arrive at the scene of incidence. Madras has a batch of 170 specially trained men, The Mobile Central Reserve - any one of whom can fill a gap in any of the services during an air raid. In the organisation there are volunteers as well who have undergone the requisite training and take part in the Combined practices and are available for emergency.

I had an opportunity of being present in one of the combined A.R.P. Practices and paid a visit to the Report Centre, Control Centre and then to the scenes of incidents. The whole machinery was working in a very smooth and methodical manner without any confusion on the part of any body. A very good use of the mobile First Aid Unit is being made which enables doctors and nurses to take part in the practices. In most cases, casualties requiring immediate attention will have been attended to by the wardens themselves before the First-aid parties arrive. This is the advantage in the Wardens having a knowledge of how to arrest bleeding and treat and prevent shock. The report centres soon after the message is received, depute Incident Officers to the scene of incidente. These officers are specially trained to take command of the situation and direct operations, so that the services carry out the respective duties with the least possible confusion.

The Divisional Headquarter has a mess and a lecture room, attached to it. During spare hours, the wardens enjoy the amenities of recreation Club towards the maintenance of which the Madras Government pays a grant of Rs.20/- and the members subscribe 4 annas each. Vocational subjects are taught so that the wardens may have some profession to fall back upon after demobilisation. Salvage of waste paper and scrap metal is encouraged. Emergency rations for one month for 200 wardens and First-aid Field dressings for distribution amongst the public during an air raid are stocked.

The Divisional Offices and Wardens' Posts are manned all the 24 hours. The Wardens' Posts have an index card for each house in the locality which is frequently checked and additions and alterations are immediately noted.

Casualty service is well organised, Equipment at the Wardens' Posts and of the First-aiders is designed to meet blitz conditions - plenty of field dressings, cotton wool and bandages. The stretchers are all of uniform type and size so that a casualty once loaded at the scene of incidence need not be disturbed till he or she is transferred to the operation table or to a bed in the hospital. The First-aiders both at the Depot and at the First-Aid Posts have regular practical lessons both in the morning and evening.

A visitor to the Madras A.R.P. Services loses much if he misses to witness the Rescue Parties in action. These parties are made up of well trained, disciplined and resourceful men selected from amongst the Mopillas, who it is said are specially fitted for this kind of work. They are trained to rescue people from under any amount of debris or from any floor of a building. In the Rescue Service Camp, facilities have been created for vocational subjects and for educating the illiterates. To the Officer of the Rescue Camp, I am highly indebted for the demonstrations he put up when I paid a visit to the Camp.

The Provincial training school has provision for instructions n the following courses:-

courses:-

1. Basic Course (Third Class Instructors Course). So far, 26 courses have been conducted.
2. Incident Officers Course - the only one of its kind at present in India.
3. Bomb Reconnaissance course.
4. Refresher courses.
5. Specialist Course in (a) Wardens Service, (b) Casualty Service, and (c) Rescue Service.

At the time of my visit to the School, a Specialist course for Casualty Officers was only one in session. The Commandant, Rao Bahadur Krishnamma very kindly gave me a copy of the syllabus of the various courses and explained how the practical demonstrations for instructional purposes are put up with the help of tactical table.

I was most interested to hear that the members of the Rescue Service Party are frequently engaged in removing the debris of dilapidated houses in the City of Madras. Road casualties are in most cases first attended to by the Wardens.

I am deeply grateful to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for having deputed me to study the A.R.P. Organisation in the City of Madras. My grateful thanks may kindly be conveyed to the Controller, Madras A.R.P. Services for the facilities he gave me to visit the centres of the various services and to the Officers in charge of various departments to the courtesy they showed me while I was in their midst.

Sd/- Y.V.K. Moorthy,

CHIEF WARDEN.
2-7-43.

COPY.

A.R.P. Officer, Bangalore City.